Volume 20, Number 11 March 2023

The Orchadian

Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.

G. Hermon Slade Trophy Winner

Dendrobium Alexandra Lass 'Cecile'

Owner - P & C Horgan

The Orchadian

Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.
Founded 1963.

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Patron: David Cannon

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Editorial

The start of the Show season with the *Den. bigibbum* shows. We have seen many Dendrobiums labled *Den. bigibbum* which were clearly hybrids.

We should look at *Den. bigibbum* in the same way as *Den. speciosum* in that we should divide them into the species and intervarietals.

The problem with *Den. bigibbum* is that it is a complex, 4 species/ sub species or varieties. The rank of these changes from time to time.

Den. bigibbum var. *schroederianum* [*Den. striaenopsis*] and its hybrids and inter-varietals should be considered Australasian. They are normally large robust plants with large pastal flowers with broad labellums.

Den. bigibbum var. *bigibbum* has smaller thinner canes with medium sized flowers generally with a white spot in the labellum. See back page.

Den. bigibbum var. *suberbum* [*Dendrobium phalaenopsis*] has smaller thinner canes with large flowers and reflexed petals.

The dark flowers are hybrids with yelow spathulata in the parentage and the white flowers with the dark throat are crosses between *Den. striaenopsis* and *Den. dicuphum* or similar breeding to *Den*. Chao Praya Sweet.

There is always a possibility that the varieties of *Den. bigibbum* will be elivated to the rank of species, making the inter-varietals hybrids.

Another issues that came out of some of the shows is that some of the orchids that are sold as Australasian like *Coel. speciosa* are not Australasian. There needs to be more care taken as to the providence of the benched orchids.

Ian Chalmers orchadian@anos.org.au

President's Message

I have just become aware of an oversight being that the selection of ANOS certificated judges, associate judges and judges should have been announced in *The Orchadian*. I cannot find that it has occurred of recent times so belatedly do so now. I apologise to everyone for this oversight especially the certificated judges, associate judges and judges who have not had their achievements publically acknowledged.

The ANOS New South Wales and Victorian judging panels commenced judging schools in Newcastle in 2019 and Melbourne and Tasmania in 2018 and late 2018 to early 2019.

When a member of the judging school has satisfactorily completed all the theory and practical requirements of the school and the other conditions set out in the handbook they can be selected by their regional judging panel as a certificated judge.

When their regional judging panel considers a certificated judge has attained the necessary expertise they can be selected as an associate judge. Certificated judges must serve a minimum of 12 months as a certificated judge before being eligible to be considered for selection as an associate judge.

When their regional judging panel considers an associate judge has attained the necessary expertise they can be selected as a judge. Associate judges must serve a minimum of 12 months as an associate judge before being eligible to be considered for selection as judge.

I very belatedly announce the selection of certificated judges, associated judges and judges from Newcastle, Queensland, Western Australia, Melbourne and Tasmania.

The following have been selected as certificated judges, then associate judges and finally judges:

Carole Barnett (NSW)

Michael Coker (VIC)

Steve Dunstan (NSW)

Lindy Frazer (NSW

John Haniver (VIC)

Robyn Harrison (QLD)

Richard Johnson (VIC)

David Knight (NSW)

Gianni Montalto (VIC)

Barry Moore (NSW)

Anita Williams (NSW)

The following have been elected as certificated judges and then associate judges:

Warren Brooks (TAS)

Vicki Cleaver (TAS)

Daphne Dixon (TAS)

Alan Geddes (TAS)

Shirley Jackson (TAS)

Matt Renner (NZ)

Russell Simmonds (TAS).

The following have been selected as certificated judges:

Julie Elliott (WA)

Courtney Rogasch (WA).

I offer my congratulations to all.

David James

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The Ephemerals

Text and photos by Erik Lielkajis

elielkajis@optusnet.com.au

For many years I have attempted to cultivate Australian epiphytic species orchids with a focus on the more obscure among this diverse and intriguing group.

A broad range of limiting factors, often combined with challenging cultural requirements, mean that many of these species are rarely benched or even included in collections, and as a consequence little appears to be known about their many vagaries.

An observation I've made, and which I am hoping could be better and further explained by the more learned among you out there, relates to a particular characteristic of some *Grastidium* section *Dendrobium* whose flowers only open for a couple of hours, these being *Dendrobium baileyi, Dendrobium cancroides, Dendrobium luteocilium*, and to a lesser degree *Dendrobium tozerensis* which at least has the redeeming feature of its flowers opening for several hours longer than its cousins.

In the apparent absence of any information that could help explain this seemingly counterproductive characteristic I instead revert to the time honoured practice of speculation and conjecture, albeit based on observation over quite a few years.

While the members of this group do have a defined flowering season, they will also flower sporadically but on those occasions they tend to be less floriferous.

Sporadic flowering also appears to be associated with atmospheric activity such as thunderstorms, with flowers rapidly developing and then dying off all in the space of a week or two.

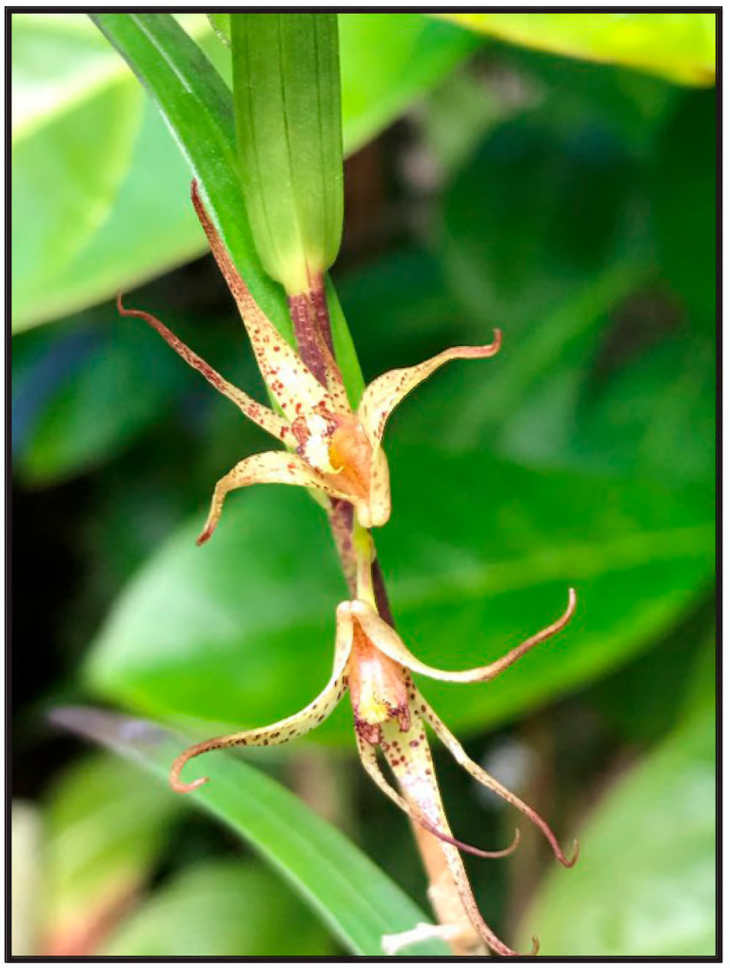
I had found in the past that dry ice (in the form of CO2 pellets) placed in the glasshouse also on occasions appeared to trigger flower initiation similar to that caused by atmospheric disturbance (at that time my work involved trapping and identifying mosquitos with dry ice being used as the attractant in the traps, and the excess was then put to good use in the glasshouse).

None of these species have been observed to self pollinate. Occasionally seedpods will be found on plants of *Dendrobium tozerensis* but that is more likely to be a consequence of my reluctance to use insecticides in the glasshouse than a result of self pollination.

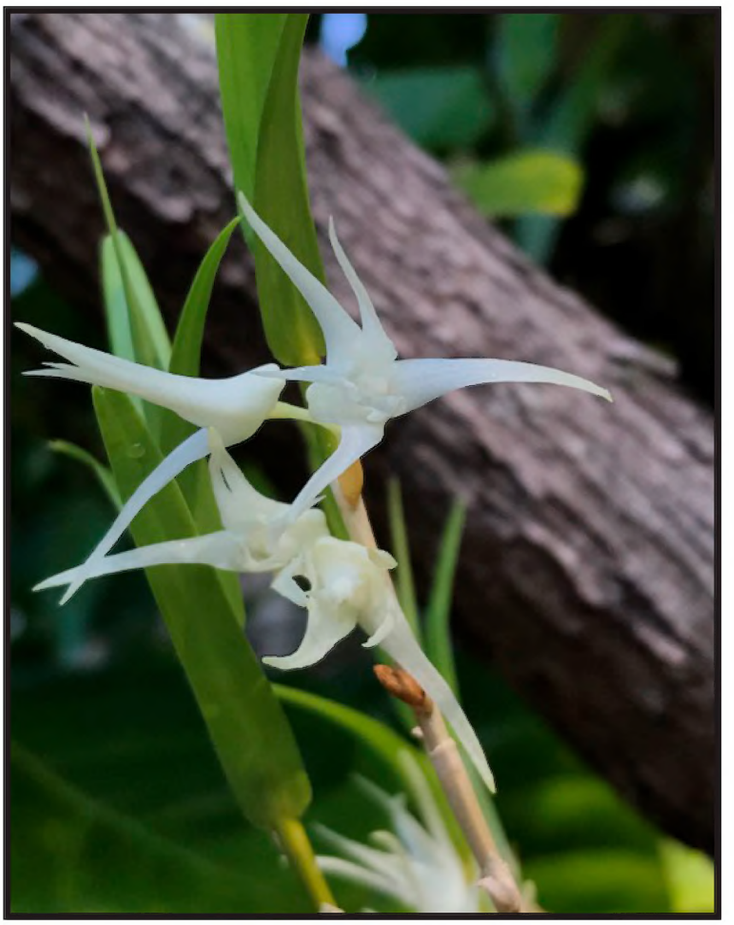
The question then remains as to what benefits these species could obtain by restricting themselves to such a short window of opportunity for pollination to take place, which after all is their primary purpose for being.

It is hard to imagine that these plants would save any significant amount of energy by only opening for a couple of hours in contrast to a more extended period, as the energy required to develop flowers would in all likelihood be substantially greater than that required to keep them open. It's probable that rainfall associated with thunderstorms would support the rapid development of flowers but it's less likely to be of any residual benefit by the time seed pods are developing, or at the time of seed dispersal.

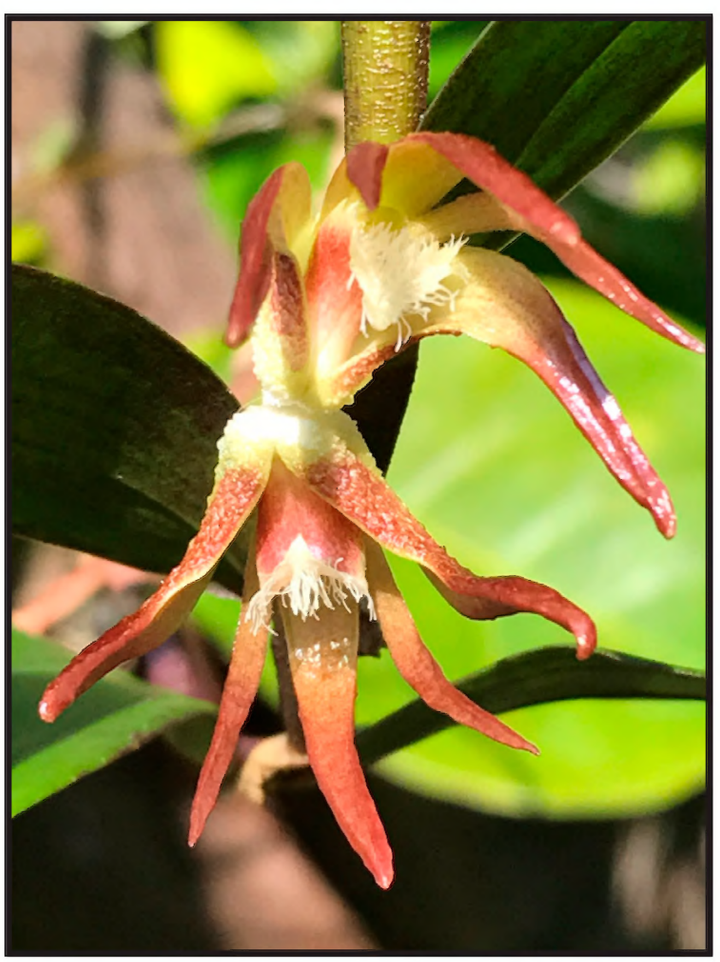
So to my mind that leaves the pollinator as the more likely suspect as to the underlying cause of this specific adaptation, and I'm further speculating that the life cycle of this particular pollinator is somehow linked to atmospheric disturbance. But to further deepen this mystery there doesn't seem to be any anecdotal or documented information on what form this pollinator might take, but I remain optimistic that someone among the readership will be able to further inform, if not fully provide answers to these questions.



Dendrobium baileyi



Dendrobium luteocilium



Dendrobium cancroides

Dendrobium tozerensis

Rimacola elliptica –
A most unusual orchid with a most unusual pollinator

C. Bower

SUMMARY

The unusual growth form and habitats of the Green Rock Orchid, *Rimacola elliptica* (R.Br.) Rupp are described. Pollination percentages of flowers varied from 0 to 73 percent per spike, for an average of 35 percent, a relatively high reproductive success rate. Baiting for pollinators attracted six male Spider Wasps, all the same species of *Epipompilius* (subfamily *Epipompilinae*). One of the wasps removed the pollinia of *R. elliptica* onto its thorax confirming its ability to pollinate the orchid.

INTRODUCTION

The Green Rock Orchid, or Green Beaks, *Rimacola elliptica* (R.Br.) Rupp, grows on moist sandstone cliffs, boulders and wind-formed caves in the Sydney region from about the Hawkesbury River to Fitzroy Falls and west to Blackheath. Although technically a terrestrial orchid, it grows on cliffs like a lithophyte by rooting in clay-filled cracks and crevices in the sandstone. Unlike most terrestrials, *Rimacola* lacks underground tubers, instead having long tuberous roots adapted for clinging to fissures. It belongs to the small subtribe *Megastylidinae* many of which have long beak-like dorsal sepals hooding the column, hence the common name, Green Beaks.

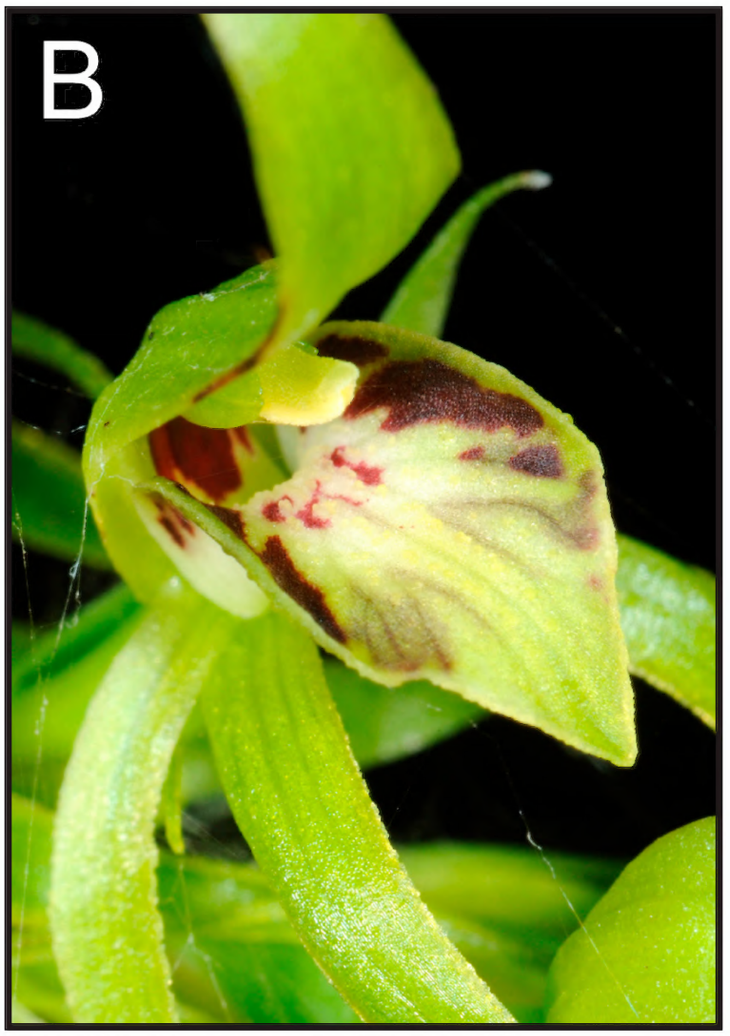
HISTORY

Rimacola was originally classified in *Lyperanthus* R.Br., the Beak Orchids, by Robert Brown in 1810; it then briefly spent time in *Caladenia* R.Br. courtesy of Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach (1871), but this change was not generally accepted. The Reverend HMR Rupp, the preeminent NSW orchidologist of the early to mid-twentieth century recognised the uniqueness of the Green Rock Orchid and in 1942 transferred it to a new genus *Rimacola* in which it is the only species. Rupp cited its unique growth habit and inflorescence, lack of tubers, the labellum balanced on a claw, the distinctive foliage and differences in the labellum calli compared to *Lyperanthus*. The distinctness of *Rimacola* from *Lyperanthus* and other genera is supported by recent DNA-based phylogenetic studies.

HABITAT

Rimacola elliptica is indeed an unusual orchid and a joy to see in the wild. One must venture into sheltered sandstone gullies, or along narrow ledges beneath towering, dripping cliffs to see it. The hanging clumps of bright green perennial leaves are the best clue to its presence (Plate A). In summer, once you see the leaves, the slender long green horizontal stems and flowers may materialise from among the surrounding ferns and mosses.

The mostly lush green, somewhat shiny flowers have white, yellow and red colouration on the labellum and column (Plate B). The flowers stand up above the near horizontal stems and can adjust their position so that the dark red column is vertical and the labellum is delicately poised to tip backwards against it, if a pollinator should land and walk inwards (Plate C).



POLLINATION

No formal pollination studies on R*imacola elliptica* have been reported. Cady and Rotherham (1970) stated it is not self-pollinating because only 3 seed pods had developed out of 38 flowers in pressed material. The only pollinator record is of an unidentified small black wasp that Jones (1988, 2021) observed emerging from a flower with pollen on its thorax, showing *R. elliptica* is insect pollinated.

I became interested in the pollination of R. elliptica in 2008 as part of broader studies on pollination by sexual deception of Thynnid Flower Wasps in South-eastern Australian terrestrial orchids. I was intrigued because there were no reports of *R. elliptica* flowers producing nectar or an odour, suggesting they offer no food rewards to pollinators. In addition, the flowers are dull-coloured suggesting they are not falsely advertising food to native bees. Jones' (1988) observation of a wasp on a flower raised the possibility of sexual deception, which occurs widely in Australian wasp-pollinated terrestrial orchids.

METHODS

I made three attempts to observe and capture pollinators on *R. elliptica* in the Blackheath area of the Blue Mountains: 5 January 2008, 3 February 2009 and 26 January 2011. Flowers of *R. elliptica* in a vial of water were used as bait to attract pollinators after the methods of Peakall (1990) and Bower (1996). The vial was placed on the ground for exposures of 4 to 6 minutes duration in natural habitats in the surrounds of *R. elliptica* populations. Insects visiting the flowers were captured in an insect net. After each exposure the vial was moved at least 20 metres to a new site. In 2008, seven dried inflorescences from the previous season (2007) were examined to determine pollination success; counts were made of the total number of dried flowers and spent seed pods on each inflorescence.

RESULTS

Pollination success

A total of 44 dried flowers or seed pods was present on seven spikes; 19 (43%) of which were spent seed pods. However, the distribution of seed pods was very uneven among spikes; three had no pods, while the other four had 33, 67, 72 and 73 percent pollination, for an average of 35 percent per spike.

Pollinator

Despite a relatively large baiting effort, involving exposure of flowers at over 60 different sites, only six insects were captured, one in 2008, five in 2009 and none in 2011. All were small black wasps (6 mm long) with dark yellow-orange wings, antenna bases and leg markings (Plate D). One removed the pollinia from a flower onto the rear of its thorax (Plate E), demonstrating its capacity to pollinate *R. elliptica*. The wasps were all identified as males of a species of *Epipompilus*, belonging to a primitive subfamily (*Epipompilinae*) of Spider Wasps that specialise in parasitising spiders living under the bark of trees. Specimens of the wasp are lodged at the Northern Territory Museum and the State Museum of Natural History Stuttgart.

The wasps were very fast flying, difficult to catch and did not linger on the flowers. No pseudocopulatory behaviour was observed and the nature of their attraction to the flowers was not discernible.

DISCUSSION

Rimacola elliptica grows in damp shady places that receive little, if any, direct sunlight. Despite the cool shady conditions which might appear less favourable for pollinator activity, the 35 percent level of pollination success is quite high for non-rewarding orchid flowers. The pollination rate also seems high relative to the difficulty in attracting pollinators, which suggests they occur at low densities. However, very little is known about the habitats and behaviour of *Epipompilus*; the baiting may not have been conducted at the ideal times or in the most suitable environmental conditions for this species. Baiting was conducted under conditions known to be suitable for the Flower Wasp (family *Thynnidae*) pollinators of Ant and Wasp Orchids (*Chiloglottis* spp.) (Bower 1996).

Rimacola elliptica is only the second Australian orchid thought to be pollinated mainly by Spider Wasps (family *Pompilidae*). The other is *Caladenia drummondii*, an unusual Western Australian species that flowers in autumn, unlike most other *Caladenia* species (Phillips et al. 2021). It is pollinated by a *Calopompilus* species and, as for *Rimacola elliptica*, only males of *Calopompilus* sp. were attracted by *C. drummondii*. Exclusive pollination by males of a single insect species is usually taken as a strong indicator that sexual deception of the males by the orchid is likely occurring. However, in neither *Caladenia drummondii* nor *Rimacola elliptica* has any mating or pre-mating behaviour been observed. Nor do the *Rimacola* flowers appear to possess any female-mimicking characteristics. In *C. drummondii* the males exhibited feeding behaviour and small amounts of nectar were detected on the orchid labellum. The precise nature of the attraction of male *Epipompilus* sp. to *Rimacola elliptica* remains to be determined.

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species of *Chiloglottis* (Orchidaceae: *Caladeniinae*). Australian Journal of Botany 44, 15-33.

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Application for ANOS Inc Orchid Conservation Grant:

Tracey Hinton

The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc. is an overarching organisation with multiple affiliated regional ANOS groups. It's primary focus is to promote the understanding, conservation and appreciation of orchids growing naturally in our region of the world – Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and the adjacent western Pacific.

Many of the affiliated regional ANOS groups are running highly successful conservation projects. ANOS Inc. understands the difficulties of continuing or starting projects due to the disruption of COVID for the past several years. Sadly 400 *Caladenia procera* (Carbunup king spider orchids) and 500 *Caladenia leucochila (*collie spider orchids) were recently stolen from the Perth's Kings Park and Botanic Garden. Similarly, an email describing someone potentially selling stolen native orchids on ebay was reported. It is therefore crucial to protect all in situ endangered orchid locations.

We are seeking proposals for funding of up to $500 to $1,000 per project. Funds can be provided to support expenses to conduct the project such as necessary equipment, travel expenses etc. Funds will not be provided to pay salaries or salary related costs or to attend meetings.

We are encouraging co-funding and collaboration between parties (e.g. a landcare group with an educational institution), and the engagement of ANOS members as volunteers where appropriate.

Applications require a 1 page summary of the project including:

- Target species, why this species was chosen, start date or proposed start date. (Exact location does not need to be reported, just a general area.)
- Results of the project to date, not required if it is a new project
- How the money will be spent
- Provide a financial reconciliation of how the funds were spent after 1 year.
- An article for *The Orchadian* based on the project over a 1 year time period
- All legal, permit, financial and administrative requirements would be the responsibilities of recipients (organisations) of the funds not ANOS Inc. Money will be provided by way of a grant. We will not pay requests for GST.
- Proposals should be submitted to ANOS Inc. by 30th July with selection and funding of projects to take place as soon as possible thereafter.

Further information or assistance: ANOS Conservation Officer Tracey Hinton:

Tracey.Hinton@gmail.com

An Amazing Flowering of *Erythrorchis cassythoides*

Jim Cootes

At the recent Southern Orchid Spectacular, held at Sutherland Sharks Basketball Stadium, between October 6 and 9, 2022 great excitement ensued when an observant person, on the way to the show, noticed a plant of *Erythrorchis cassythoides* flowering on a tree in the nature strip at the side of the road leading to the stadium.

One can only assume that the plentiful rain, which we have received this year, has had a bit to do with the spectacular flowering of this species.

Erythrorchis cassythoides was originally named, in 1836, as a *Dendrobium* by Allan Cunningham (1791-1839) in *Edwards's Botanical Register*. In 1865 Heinrich G. Reichenbach transferred it to the genus *Galeola* in *Xenia Orchidacea*. It was not until 1986 when Leslie Garay gave this plant its currently accepted name in Botanical Museum Leaflets.

The species is a native of the east coast of Australia, being found from Queensland to about Waterfall in New South Wales, where it grows at elevations of between 50 and 500 metres.

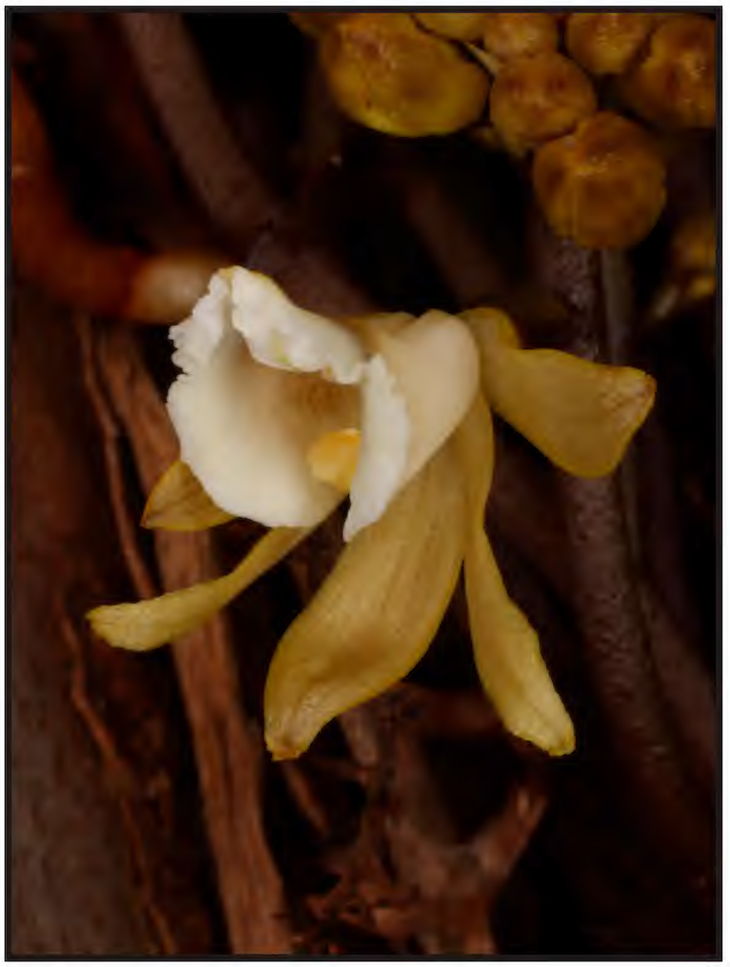
Erythrorchis cassythoides

The plant is vine-like and can reach lengths of 5 metres. It usually attaches itself to the trunk of trees, but I have also observed it attached to sandstone. Flowers are attractive, about 3 cm in diameter and perfumed.

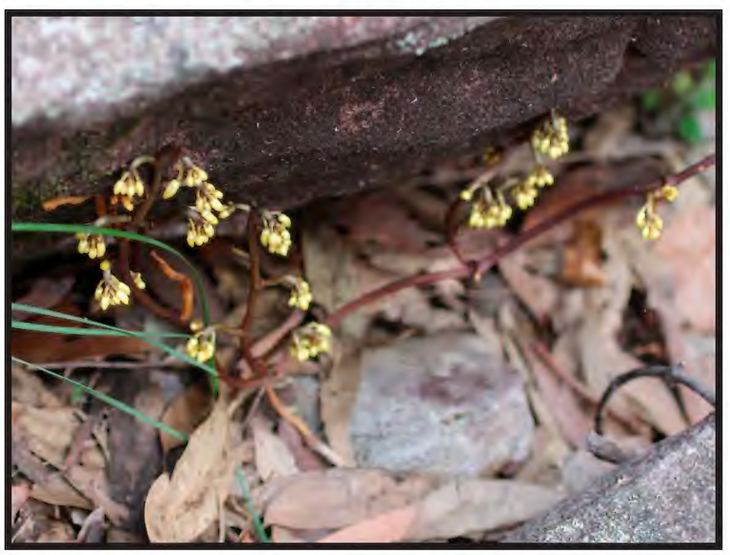
It should be noted that this plant will not grow in cultivation and should never be taken from its natural habitat.

Erythrorchis cassythoides

References: Jones D.L. 2006. A Complete Guide to Native Orchids of Australia including the Island Territories. New Holland



Erythrorchis cassythoides



Erythrorchis cassythoides

Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.
Established 1963
Welcome to ANOS Inc.
The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc. is the major organisation promoting the understanding and appreciation of orchids growing naturally in our region of the world – Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and the adjacent western Pacific.

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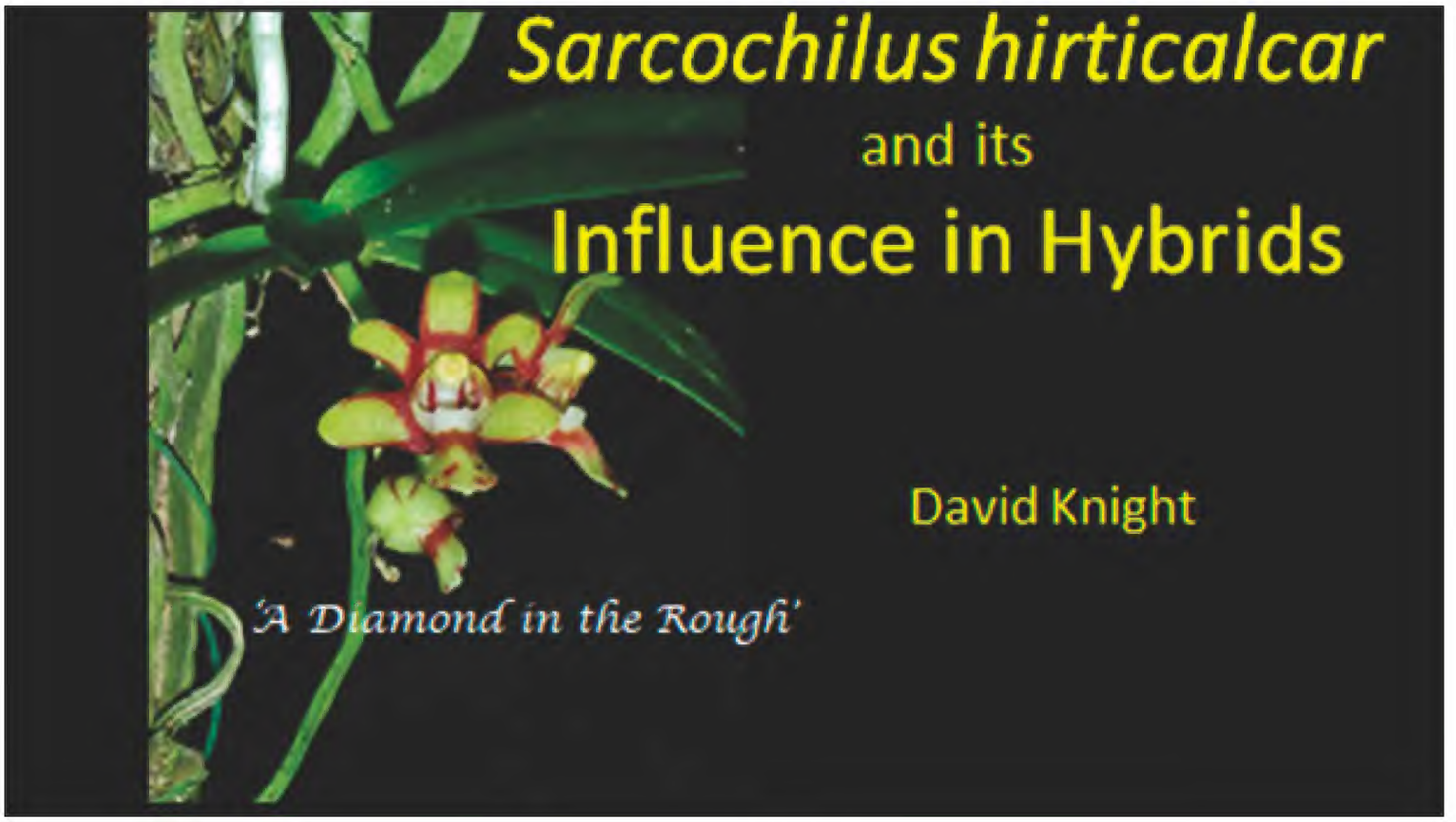


Introduction

My interest in *S. hirticalcar* started after seeing it in flower as a small plant at Col Fitzsimmons' nursery in Belmont, N.S.W. After showing some interest, he told me he had seedlings for sale. I had to have one, so I purchased four.

That was in 2012. I still have those same plants today. They flower every year and now produce double and triple racemes on some individual plants. My enthusiasm for this little orchid is as strong today as when I first saw it.

S. hirticalcar,

The Species

S. hirticalcar, common name the Harlequin Orchid, is the most northern growing member of the sarcochilus family. A small epiphyte only discovered by Malcom Brown in 1966.

This species is endemic to the McIlwraith Range, which is a granite plateau north of Cairns, between the town of Coen and the coast.

The area receives approximately 1,500mm of rain annually, with a temperature range of between 17°C and 35°C with high humidity through the summer months.

At an altitude of between 300 – 600 metres, *S. hirticalcar* can be found growing on many different hosts including Red Beech or Golden Guinea Tree, also Hoop Pines and vines along the streams and creeks that are tributaries of the Stewart and Archer rivers. Being such a small population it could be considered rare.

It has been said that due to line breeding by hobbyists there is possibly more in cultivation than in the wild, which can only be a good thing.

Description and Flowering of *S. hirticalcar*

The plants are semi-pendulous with leaves that have good substance and form a fan shape.

Flowers are 10mm – 12mm in size, of heavy texture and a yellow/green to vivid yellow in some exceptional clones. The centre of the flowers are a rich red/brown, extending along the outer edge of the petals and sepals. The labellum is white to cream, with a red/brown stripe across the top. The size of the labellum is very generous for the size of the flower.

The flowers are produced along racemes approximately 50mm in length with individual flowers lasting several days and opening progressively, with several open at one time.

Flowering times are predominantly from late spring through to autumn.

S. hirticalcar growing in situ

S hirticalcar in situ

Cultivation

Cultivation for *S. hirticalcar* can be reasonably easy if some care is taken. The species is best grown on a non-degrading mount.

I have had many years of continued success growing *S. hirticalcar* on gutter guard mesh mounts filled hard bark.

Good success has also been achieved on cork and recycled rubber mat strips.

recycled rubber mat strips

Plants on gutter guard sock

S. hirticalcar on cork

Ideally, *S. hirticalcar* should have 50% - 70% shade with high humidity and excellent air movement.

Regular, weak fertilizer and misting plants in the warm months is beneficial. If growing *S. hirticalcar* in the southern states of Australia, having plants under cover and drier during the colder months is necessary to avoid rot and/or loss.

The Influence in Hybrids

Sarcochilus Nicky
S. fitzgeraldii x *S. hirticalcar*
Registered by D. Cannon in 1982

Sarcochilus Riverdene
S. hartmannii x *S. hirticalcar*
Registered by Noel Jupp in 1976

From these initial primary hybrids, it is evident that familiar traits of S. hirticalcar are carried on to its progeny.

One early hybrid that is still very popular, is *S.* Velvet

(*S.* Riverdene x *S.* Nicky) registered by N Finch in 1998, further proved the value of *S. hirticalcar*, with solid, vivid reds and combinations of colours, a large labellum and heavy texture.

This cross also displayed an enthusiastic desire to climb out of its pot.

S. Velvet

S. Velvet

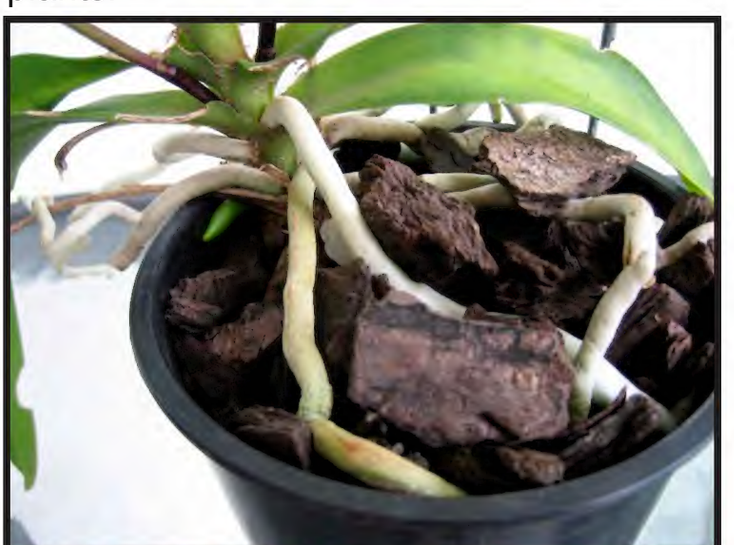
Remembering my first experience of growing *S.* Velvet as seedlings in solid pots, I was continually trying to turn roots back into the media.

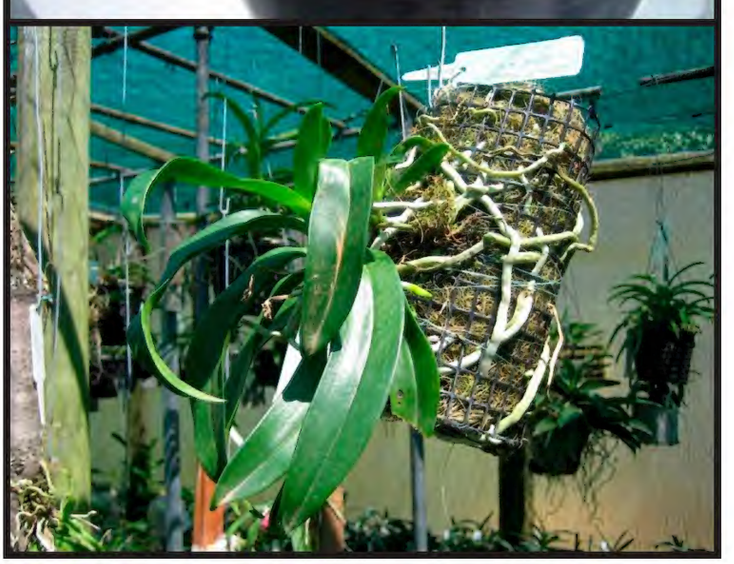
Remembering that these plants although hybrids are highly epiphytic due to the 50% of the cross being *S. hirticalcar.*

I soon came to realise they just want to be free!

If wishing to use solid pots, it is best to use a very coarse media, i.e., chunky bark, which provide plenty of air gaps. Growing this cross in basket pots, again with a coarse media works very well if the grower is content for roots to weave in and out of the mesh. Another very successful cultivation method is on a suitable mount.

This cross has been successfully remade many times, notably by David Butler and Col Fitzsimmons producing many beautiful plants.





S. Velvet

Familiar Traits

Labellum – The labellum of *S. hirticalcar* is a most welcome feature and it seems to fit into any combination of cross to provide a balance to flower shape.

Colour – The colour and combination of colours of *S. hirticalcar* are as attractive as any species, but when used in breeding it delivers more than it shows. This species passes colour onto its progeny, particularly in reds and yellows.

Shape – *S. hirticalcar* has a flat or slightly reflex profile, but in combination with other orchids, the result is generally pleasing.

Texture – Once again, this little orchid shows what it is all about. It has excellent texture, which is passed to its hybrids, with long lasting flowers having an almost waxy feel.

The use of *S. hirticalcar* has also extended the flowering season for many sarcochilus hybrids due to the later flowering season. Nowadays, it is not unreasonable to expect to see some form of sarcochilus with this parentage in flower year round.

While *S. hirticalcar* brings many positive features to its hybrids, there are some negative aspects that hybridists have looked to improve. One of the most significant obstacles is the habit of progressive flowering and also the reluctance to produce side growths.

This was overcome in the breeding of red hybrids with *S. hirticalcar* parentage with the introduction of *S.* Fitzhart crossed with *S.* Nicky, producing *S.* Duno Nicky's Twin. With infusions of *S. fitzgeraldii* and of *S. hartmannii,* both of which can display long, full racemes of flowers and produce side growths. Add to this, the ability of S. hirticalcar to enhance colour. From here, many beautiful, red hybrids have been made, like the flowers of *S.* Magic.

S.hartmannii

*S.*Fitzhart

S. Duno Nicky's Twin 'Mel'

S. Magic

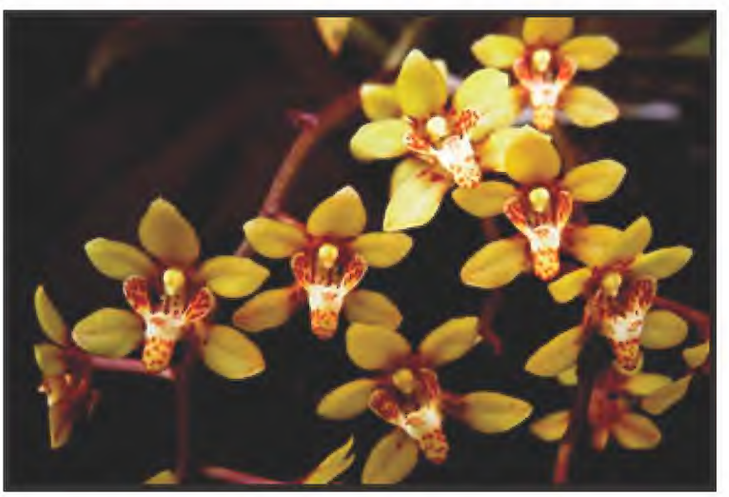
S. Aussie Dawn

Better quality classic yellow hybrids with *S. hirticalcar* parentage began with the cross of *S.* Aussie Dawn (*S. hartmannii* x *dilatatus*) x *S.* Riverdene, resulting a beautiful and equally famous orchid *S.* Misty 'Spangles', with a strong golden colour, red markings and that prominent labellum of *S. hirticalcar.*

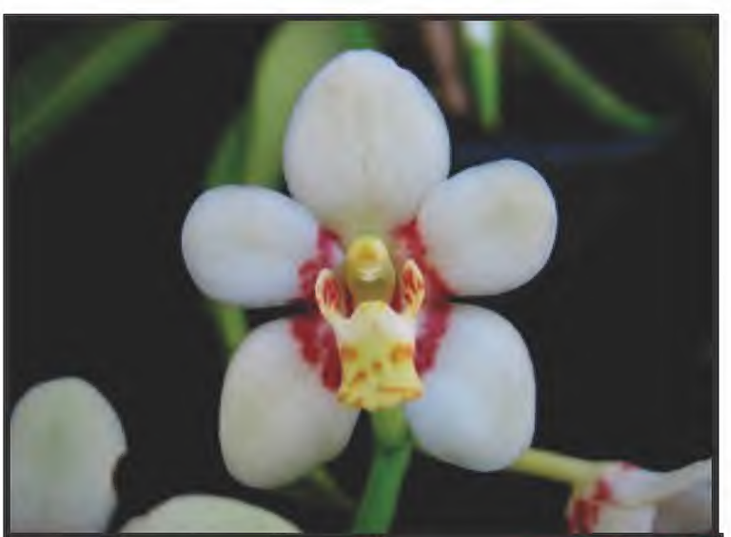
The colour influence of *S dilatatus* must also be recognised in these hybrids.

From here, a slow but deliberate introduction of *S. hartmannii* has been used to good effect by David Butler.

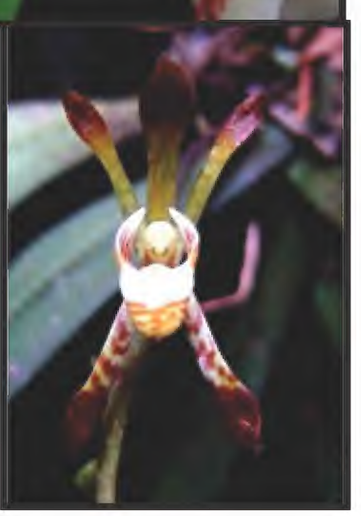
Through the use of different forms of S. hartmannii, the results have seen better shaped flowers, of good texture, on strong racemes. While some dilution of colour is expected from the use of *S. hartmannii,* the clever use of *S. hartmannii* 'Ginger Snow', known to be helpful in allowing colour to be transferred to some hybrids. The result of this breeding line has bought about some wonderful, well coloured hybrids of yellow and those with red centres and patterns like the much sort after *S.* Galaxy line, again bred by David Butler.



S. Aussie Dawn



S. Riverdene



S. dilatatus

The result from both of these lines of breeding has seen hybrids that produce quality flowers and plants that multiply into specimens which take pride of place on the show bench.

After the dilution of the species within the hybrids, *S. hirticalcar*'s influence is still recognised and admired.

S. Misty 'Spangles'

S. hartmannii 'Ginger Snow '

Conclusion

From the discovery of this species, less than 60 years ago, its impact on native sarcochilus breeding has been significant.

All thanks to the knowledge and imagination of hybridizers and the existence a diminutive little orchid.

S. Galaxy

S. Galaxy

A REAL GEM!!!

Photographs by the author along with a selection of photographs used with permission from David Banks, and David Butler.

Many thanks for the help and encouragement from:

David Butler

David Banks

Michael Harrison

Helga Knight

Carole Barnett

Ira Butler Trophy Results

Irene Chalmers

In 1974 Ira Butler Trophy Committee was established to award the Ira Butler Trophy for the best Australian Native Hybrid of the year. The committee includes three judges from ANOS and three judges from the Orchid Society of NSW with and independent Chairman appointed for a threeyear tenure. There is also a Secretary to keep the records and a treasurer. The eligible orchids to be considered are submitted from the ANOS or AOC awards from all of Australia and

The winners of the Australian Native Orchid Hybrid section of ANOS Shows and shows of AOC Orchid Societies Shows and AOC quality Awards.

IRA BUTLER Trophy

The Ira Butler Trophy was established to encourage the growing and breeding of Australian Native Orchid Hybrids.

Over the years we have seen a great improvement in Native hybrid *Dendrobium* and *Sarcochilus* genera in particular, with an increasing number of hybridists. Many remakes of older hybrids using better parents are increasing the size and improving the colour of Native Hybrids.

BILL MURDOCH Trophy

The native species were added in 1993 named in the honour of Bill Murdoch who was one of the founding members of ANOS. n 1962 Bill Murdoch sent out circulars to all known (to him) Native Orchid growers asking for suggestions and co-operation in forming a Native Orchid Society. He sent several of these circulars to each person asking them to pass them on to any of their friends who grew native orchids.

G HERMON SLADE TROPHIES

The G Hermon Slade Trophies were started in 2010 in the honour of Hermon Slade. He was a founder member of the New South Wales Orchid Society and was the first to breed *Latouria Dendrobium* hybrids. Two of his best hybrids were named for his mother Nellie and sister-in-law Gwen. In 1967, the cross between *Dendrobium* New Guinea and *D. rhodostictum* was registered as *D.* Hermon Slade in his honour. Hermon's interests in horticulture and his broad scientific background led him to set up the Australian Orchid Foundation (AOF) with Gerald McCraith.

Judging 2020-2022

COVID interrupted everything, during the initial states all meetings and shows were cancelled. Over the next 2 years there were insufficient entries to judge for the competition, so the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 were judged as one.

The panel of 3 ANOS judges and 3 AOC judges was convened in March 2022 to judge the competition.

There were a good number of orchids in the Ira Butler, Bill Murdoch and G Herman Slade (Hybrid) Trophy sections which made it a challenge for the judges. There was only one entry in the G Herman Slade (Species) Trophy section.

Most of the entries came from NSW, 2 from Queensland and 5 from South Australia. It is hoped in the future the number of entries from all states will increase .

Ira Butler Section

There were 12 entries

The Winners are:

Ira Butler Trophy winner

Dendrobium Grey Ghost ' Tumbi'

Breeder - Down Under Native Orchids 2006

Grower - Neville Lee -

Dendrobium Grey Ghost ' Tumbi'

Neville Lee being presented the
Ira Butler Tophy by Irene Chalmers

Silver

Dendrobium Dunokayla -

Shoalhaven Orchid Society Spring Show 2022

Breeder Down Under Native Orchids 2007

Grower - Ron Findlater

Dendrobium Dunokayla

Dendrobium Dingadee Gold 'Maya' HCC/ ANOS 2022 -

Breeder W. A. Perrin 2022

Grower - Carole Barnett

Dendrobium Dingadee Gold 'Maya'

Bill Murdoch Section

There were 15 entries

The Winners are:

Dendrobium tetragonum ‘ Jess ‘ -

Grower - David Butler -

Dendrobium tetragonum ‘Jess’

Dendrobium tetragonum ‘ Jess ‘

David Butler being presented the
Bill Murdoch Tophy by Irene Chalmers

Silver

Plectorrhiza tridentata ‘Bruce George’ AM/ ACC ANOS 2022 –

Grower - David Knight

Plectorrhiza tridentata ‘Bruce George’ AM/ACC ANOS

Plectorrhiza tridentata ‘Bruce George’ AM/ACC ANOS

Silver

Dendrobium striolatum ‘Phenas Ruffles’ AM/AOC-OSNSW 2021 -

Grower - Down Under Native Orchids

Dendrobium striolatum ‘Phenas Ruffles’

G Hermon Slade Hybrid Section

There were 15 entries which is an increase on previous years.

The Winners are:

Den. Alexandra Lass ‘Cecile’

Breeder P. Horgan 2022

P & C Horgan

Dendrobium Alexandra Lass ‘Cecile’

*Den*drobium Alexandra Lass ‘Cecile’

Silver

Dendrobium Amphion Aglaea 'Jupiter Shadow' AM/AOC-OSNSW 2022 –

Grower - Down Under Native Orchids.

Breeder George Dimos.

Den. Amphion Aglaea 'Jupiter Shadow' AM/AOC

Dendrobium Neifert's Exception ANOS Illawarra Sarcanthinae Show 2022.

Breeder David Neifert, (Hanalei Orchids)

Grower - Down Under Native Orchids

Dendrobium Neifert's Exception

Dendrobium Neifert's Exception

G Hermon Slade Species

The Winner is:

Silver

Bulbophyllum gerlandianum ANOS Illawarra Sarcanthinae Show 2022 -

Grower - Daniel Rajaratnam

Upside down, or right way up?

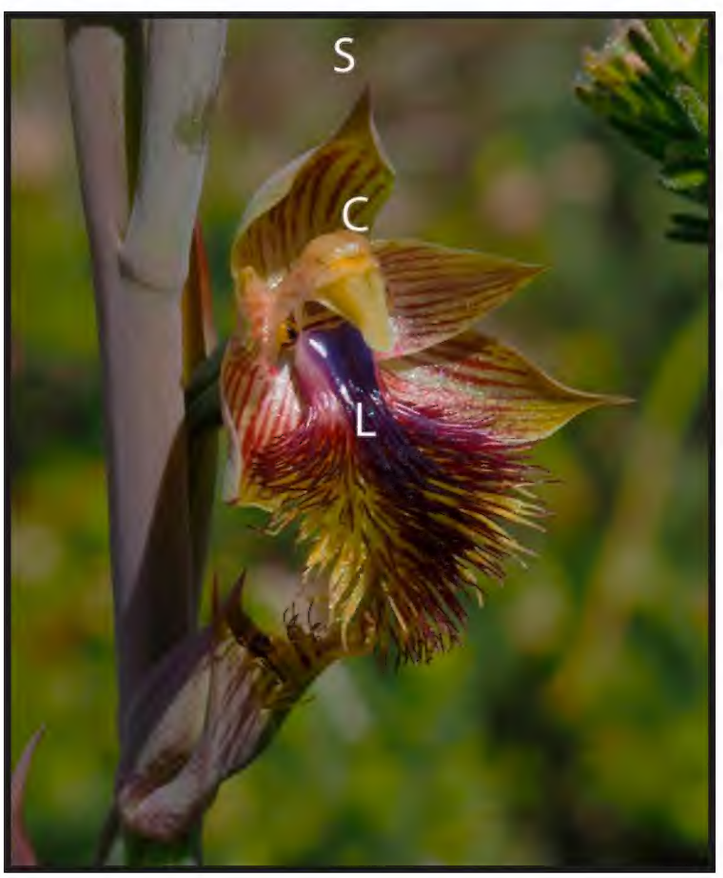
Leo Davis

A flower described as resupinate (related to supine and meaning more or less the same; lying on the back, face up), has rotated 180° during flower development, this by the pedicel twisting. The phenomenon can be found in a number of plant families (in some cases involving rotation of leaves) but is predominantly a feature of many, most, Orchidaceae. A quick indicator that one is looking at such an orchid flower is to see the column and a single sepal both above the labellum.

This orientation of the flower presents the labellum, originally the dorsal petal (I will continue to describe it as such), despite its apparent ventral position, having rotated 180°, to an orientation that, it is suggested, by commentators as far back as Darwin, illuminates the labellum and advertises it and provides a landing stage to a pollinator

In the photographic examples the code is;

S. Single sepal (I say ventral sepal)
C. Column
L. Labellum (I say dorsal petal).



Resupinate *Calochilus cupreus.*

Non-resupinate *Prasophyllum elatum*. Two lateral sepals above the labellum are fused.

A relatively small number of genera present a contrary arrangement. In SA these are *Caleana* (locally including *Paracaleana* and that as *Sullivania*), *Corunastylis, Cryptostylis* and *Prasophyllum* (locally including *Paraprasophyllum*). In these genera the labellum is above the column and the single opposite ventral sepal. This floral orientation is termed non-resupinate, so 'not upside down'. The flowers of these genera, a minority of our terrestrial orchids, have their flowers arranged at 180° compared with the more common, the 'normal' arrangement. I had long believed that these flowers had rotated a full 360° but Jones has put me straight saying 'the bud continues normal development without any twisting of the pedicel'. To me, that positions these genera as normal, unchanged, up the right way. Jones goes on to point to two genera of terrestrials, from North Qld &/or NT, *Crepidium* and *Dienia,* in which the pedicel does indeed twist through a full 360°. This condition he refers to as hyper-resupination. (Jones p25). I suspect his comments were written for the 2006 edition of his Complete Guide or that he had forgotten that, in 2017, he and M.A.

Clements had moved all *Crepidium* into *Dienia*. (Jones p639-40).

In the second example of a non-resupinate genus I show, *Cryptostylis*. It takes me a little mental gymnastics to understand that the dorsal labellum is above the column and the ventral sepal. A second image has the flower tilted upwards to compensate for the flower being reflexed close to 180°, this placing the labellum above the column and single sepal.

Non-resupinate *Cryptostylis subulata.*

Because I consider a resupinate flower as being 'upside down', I designate the single sepal, which is above the labellum, as being ventral. I see a non-resupinate flower as 'right way up' with the single sepal below the labellum being truly ventral. But I may be quite alone in my strictly literal stance. The Wikipedia entry for *Prasophyllum* has a labelled diagram of the non-resupinate P. elatum, showing a single dorsal sepal and Jones (p304) refers to a dorsal sepal, implying that the flower is upside down.

Here in SA, the most commonly used local reference, the very well laid out and organised and handily usable Field Guide of Niejalke & Bates, slips up, just once, incorrectly describing *Caleana* & *Paracaleana,* as resupinate (p380). As the

Non-resupinate *Cryptostylis subulata* tilted close to 180°

proof reader of the Niejalke & Bates work I have to admit responsibility for letting this error slip through before printing. No mention is made that *Cryptostylis* is non-resupinate (p384). The Guide supports the commonly held 'popular view', choosing to label all species with the non-resupinate condition as being 'upside-down', and, by implication, that all resupinate flowers are 'right way up'. Jones, the second most commonly used reference, hardly a Field Guide, avoids using the term 'upside down' but, (see above) seems to imply that non resupinate flowers are 'upside down'. Apparently I stand alone.

References:

Jones, DL. (2021) A Complete Guide to Native Orchids of Australia Third Edition. New Holland Publishing, Sydney, Auckland.
Niejalke. J., Bates RJ. (2022) Native Orchids of South Australia a Field Guide. Self published by June Niejalke

Leo Davis

Leo Davis, has worked alone, and with friends, over approaching 20 years, on largely private work, caging, monitoring, measuring plants, recording onset times of budding, flowering and fruiting, dehiscence, year by year, in terrestrial orchids in SA.

2023 AOF Essay Prize

The AOF Essay Prize is an annual writing competition, established with a generous endowment by the Slade family.

There will be three prizes –

1st	**Prize**	**$350.00**
2nd	**Prize**	**$250.00**
3rd	**Prize**	**$150.00**

The Foundation invites all Australian orchid growers to consider the topic for 2023 and submit an entry. We would like to hear about your ideas and experiences and benefit from them.

ESSAY TOPIC FOR 2023:

How do you deflask your orchids and look after the seedlings?

That question must be asked hundreds of times by new (and old) orchid society members. Hopefully everyone will try it at some time, a daunting and challenging task when first attempted.

The deadline for receipt of all entries is July 31st 2023

Send your entry: electronically to aof@australianorchidfoundation.org.au or AOF Essay Prize P.O. Box 440, Yarra Glen Vic. 3775

Please include your name, address and telephone contact.

Entry Rules:

- This competition is open to Australian residents only.
- The essay will be an original article, not previously published.
- The essay must be no more than 4,000 words, short essays are most welcome.
- The essay is to be in English and typewritten.
- Entries may include art work or images.
- The authors of the essays will remain undisclosed to the judges, whose decision will be final. If in the opinion of the judges, no worthy essays are received, there will be no award that year.
- Non-winning entries will be returned to the sender if requested. These entries may be submitted to the editors of Australian orchid periodicals for publication, with permission from the author.
- The winning essay will be announced at the AGM of the Foundation in October 2023.
- The winning entries will be placed on the AOF web site and may be published in Australian orchid periodicals.

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2023 - ANOS Central Coast 3rd Annual Bigibbum Show

Carole Barnett -ANOS CCG Show Marshal
Images Jody Cutajar

ANOS Central Coast Shows are held at Narara Valley Nursery thanks to the generous auspices of the owner Noel Harding. Holding the shows at a nursery allows for a wide number of plant enthusiasts to visit the show and attract new native hobbyists. With a solid membership and numerous talented growers over a diverse range of genre our shows are continually providing opportunities to view and purchase quality orchids.

After a cool, cloudy summer followed by a month of heat in February and then yo-yoing temperatures the orchids, the *Dendrobium bigibbum* grown in the local area seemed to settle on flowering the compactum varieties early and the var superbum and type forms late – with shows landing squarely in the middle. Our very talented growers however managed an impressive and wide variety of native orchids with 88 entries benched, a steady increase in numbers from the previous two *Dendrobium bigibbum* shows of 61 and 65 respectively.

We had the pleasure of hosting Irene and Ian Chalmers as they presented awards to a couple of our members.

Irene in her capacity as Secretary for the Ira Butler committee presented:

David Butler with his Bill Murdoch Gold Trophy for *Dendrobium tetragonum* 'Jess' and Neville Lee with the Ira Butler Gold Trophy for *Dendrobium* Grey Ghost 'Tumbi'

Ian in his capacity as NSW Registrar presented David Butler for *Dendrobium tetragonum* 'Jess' – OSNSW Cultural Plant of the Year and Award of Cultural Excellence

Note: Irene also presented Carole Barnett and Callyn Farrell their Ira Butler Silver

David Butler being presented with the Bill Murdoch Trophy by Irene Chalmers

David Butler being presented with the OSNSW Culture Plant of the Year Certificate by Ian Chalmers
David also won the AOC Cultrure Plant of the Year.

Certificates the previous week at MCDOS Show.

The sales table made quality orchids available to members and public alike and was kept very busy as was the sausage sizzle out the front of the nursery.

A wonderful and tireless group of workers were kept busy all weekend ensuring everything ran seamlessly. The atmosphere was excellent, and we thank all those who contributed to the smooth running of the show, both thru their time and effort and for their donations to our raffle.

Congratulations to the winners:

Grand Champion and Champion Bigibbum was Jody Cutajar's *Dendrobium bigibbum* 'Roxy'

Reserve Champion and Champion Hybrid was Carole Barnett's *Dendrobium* Fantasy Land 'Princess'

Champion Australian Species was Jody Cutajar's *Dendrobium bowmanii*

Champion Australasian was Steve Dunstan's *Dendrobium* Hibiki

Dendrobium Hibiki

Champion First Flowering Seedling was Steve Dunstan's *Phal. amabilis* subsp. *rosenstromii*

Champion Specimen was Neville Lee's *Dendrobium bowmanii*

Dendrobium Hibiki

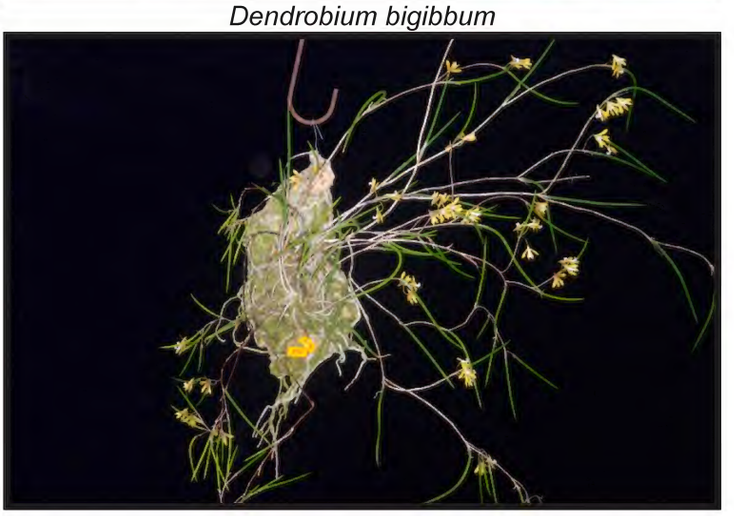
Phal. amabilis subsp. *rosenstromii*

Phal. amabilis subsp. *rosenstromii*

Manager's Choice was Carole Barnett's *Dendrobium bigibbum*

Dendrobium bigibbum

Dendrobium bigibbum



Dendrobium bowmanii

Australasian Hybrids Dec 2022 to Feb 2023

Dendrobium

Amazing Grace	Maryvale x Cobber	R.Gribble
Arcadian Vista	Sunset Dreamer x Greta Sunrise	N. Minter 2022
Australis Dreamer	Sunset Dreamer x Australian Colourfest	N. Minter 2022
Australis Elegance	Elegant Heart x Tooradin	N. Minter 2022
Australis Jazz	Gillieston Jazz x *kingianum*	N. Minter 2022
Australis Ruby	Class x Tooradin	N. Minter 2022
Australis Sunset	Sunset Dreamer x Tooradin	N. Minter 2022
Australis Vista	Victorian Regency x Tooradin	N. Minter 2022
Australis Windsong	Alick Dockrill x Jonathan's Glory	N. Minter 2022
Awesome Sparkler	Awesome x Australian Tooradin Sparkler	N. Minter 2022
Brimbank Aurora	Brimbank Cosmic Jayden x Cosmic Gold	M. Drobski 2023
Brimbank Cosmic Marilyn	Duno Marilyn x Cosmic Gold	M. Drobski 2023
Brimbank Fireworks	Australian Sheenamere x Brimbank Cosmic Uluru	M. Drobski 2023
Brimbank Uluru Gold	Cosmic Gold x Brimbank Cosmic Uluru	M. Drobski 2023
Colourfest Sparkler	Australian Colourfest x Australian Tooradin Sparkler	N. Minter 2022
Cosmic Dream	Latrobe Dreaming x Brimbank Cosmic Uluru	R. Gribble 2023
Dark Belle	Australian Rhubarb Pie x Bellambi	N. Minter 2022
Delicate Daybreak	Xspeciokingianum x Toowoomba Daybreak	D. Cannon 2023
Delicate Jayde	Jayden x X *speciokingianum*	D. Cannon 2023
Elegant Belle	Elegant Heart x Bellambi	N. Minter 2022
Elegant Bonza	Elegant Heart x Barbara Tulloch	N. Minter 2022
Glory Parade	Jonathan's Glory x Aussie Parade	N. Minter 2022
Harlequin Star	Australian Colourfest x Star of Gold	N. Minter 2022
Harlequin's Aurora	Elegant Heart x Australian Colourfest	N. Minter 2022
Hulk Dreaming	Latrobe Dreaming x Australian Goldrush	R. Gribble 2023
Jontoora	Jonathan's Glory x Australian Tooradin Sparkler	N. Minter 2022
Keira Glaze	*schoeninum* [*beckleri*] x Dunokayla	A. Davis 2022
Keira Sunshower	Cheryl's Glory x *gracilicaule*	A. Davis 2022
Keira's Artwork	Australian Stone Mosaic x gracilicaule	A. Davis 2022
Keira's Motley Star	Australian Stone Mosaic x Stoney Point	A. Davis 2022
Keira's Rush	Australian Stone Mosaic x Hastings	A. Davis 2022
King's Elegant Suzerain	Elegant Heart x Dingadee Gold	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam) 2023
King's Eternium	Australian Gold Starburst x Dingadee	Kings Nursery (Hao Nam) 2023
Landulian Dreamer	Esme Poulton x Andrew Persson	N. Minter 2022
Latrobe Australis	Avril's Gold x Australian Goldrush	R. Gribble 2023
Latrobe Golden Glory	Australian Butter Bright x Pegasus	R. Gribble 2023
Memoria Jan Fitzsimmons	(*Doc.*) Red Devil x (*Doc.*) Jake Noah	P. Denning (C.W.Fitzsimmons) 2023
Opalescent Sparkler	Donovan x Stardust Sparkler	N. Minter 2022
Ray's Hulk	Den. Ray's Quest × Den. Australian Goldrush	R. Gribble 2023
Regal Belle	Regal Gillieston x Bellambi	N. Minter 2022
Regal Bonza	Regal Gillieston x Barbara Tulloch	N. Minter 2022
Regal Colourfest	Regal Gillieston x Australian Colourfest	N. Minter 2022
Regal Flare	Regal Gillieston x Victorian Flare	N. Minter 2022
Regal Sparkler	Regal Gillieston x Australian Tooradin Sparkler	N. Minter 2022

Rini	X*superbiens* x *trilamellatum*	A. Prihatomo	2023
Tooragal	Regal Gillieston x Tooradin	N. Minter	2022
Twilight's Glow	Alick Dockrill x Aussie Parade	N. Minter	2022
Twilight's Windsong	Alick Dockrill x Starsheen	N. Minter	2022
Walnut Valley Starburst	Purple Cluster x Tosca Starburst	Rinke & Thompson (F.Clarke)	2022
Windsong Sparkler	Alick Dockrill x Australian Tooradin Sparkler	N. Minter	2022
Windsong Star	Alick Dockrill x Star of Gold	N. Minter	2022

Sarcochilus

Mandy's Gift	Thoughtful x *hartmannii*	P. Dowling	2022
Margaret Cameron	Serenade x *australis*	P. & S. Adams	2022

Thelymitra

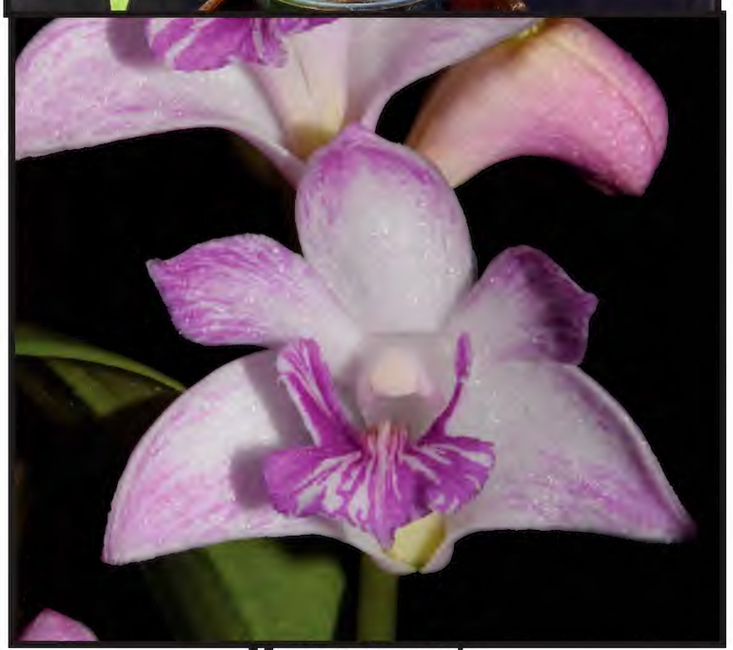
Pauline	*glaucophylla* x *speciosa*	H. Beyrle	2022

Australasian Orchid Hybrids

Dendrobium

Ahmad Alim	Kim Bora x Carl Ludwig Bundt	P. R. Sugiwan	2023
Belmont Glory	(*Doc.*) Tweetas x (*Doc.*) *huntianum* [*linguiforme*	P. Denning(C.W.Fitzsimmons)	2023
Bewitching	Aussie's Bewitched x shiraishii	L. Belew (Meen Nursery)	2023
BLO Golden Sparks	Merdeka Golden Anniversary x canaliculatum	B. Lavaud	2023
Budi Vespa Endutlineale	*veratrifolium* x Kriswanti YP	E. Y. Purwanto	2023
Goddess Freya	Goh Pi Khuan x Frederick Chiluba	B. Darmayudha	2023
HBO Fire Dance	*racieanum* x *tangerinum*	Handoyo Budi Orch.	2023
HBO Lanny Indrati	Yellow Jacket x *lineale*	H. Budi	2023
Jatiombo	Palu Bangkit x *lasianthera*	Subur Santoso	2023
Magenta's Green Chip	Aussie's Chip x *convolutum*	R. P. Reitano (Meen Nursery)	2023
Menjangan	*archipelagense* x *discolor*	A. Firmansyah	2022
Mikawa Liberty	Lemon Lime x *atroviolaceum*	N. Kinbara	2023
Pesona Bunaken	C. K. Ai x *phalaenopsis*	E. Y. Purwanto	2023
QF Kai's Tangerine	Touch of Tangerine x *johannis*	Quintal Farms	2023
QF Magic Kaila	Penang Little Magic x *johannis*	Quintal Farms	2023
QF Touch of Kyle	Penang Little Magic x Touch of Gold	Quintal Farms	2023
Rantai Pasir Putih	Imelda Marina Masagung x Nazlah Nurdina	Endang Surachman	2023
Rini Rachman	Tosons x Margaret Thatcher	Endang Surachman	2023
Rusah Kepo	*affine* x Menjangan	E. Y. Purwanto	2023
Speewah Girl	Helen Patricia x *stratiotes*	Coleman's	2023
The Emerald of Equator	Eko Wulan × Indonesia Damai	D. S. Santoso	2023
Thunder Bolt	Tiara Beauty × Imelda Marina Masagung	D. S. Santoso	2023
Thunder Gold	Ong-Ang Ai Boon × *strepsiceros*	D. S. Santoso	2023
Waverley Beauty	(*Doc.*) *dolichophyllum* x (*Doc.*) Tamara	S. Harper	2023

419 *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Wizz Fizz' HCC



Measurements

Flower	**V - 30 mm**	**W - 35 mm**
Petal	**L - 17 mm**	**W - 6 mm**
Sepal	**L - 16 mm**	**W - 12 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 20 mm**	**W.- 9 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 15 mm**	**W.-11.5mm**
No. Flowers -	**108**	**No. Buds- 7**
No. Inflorescence	**24**	

Length Inflorescence 170 mm
Owner - Peter & Sheryl Adams
Photographer Callyn Farrell & Peter Adams

RESULTS

Shape	19.2
Colour	16.4
Size	11.5
Substance & Texture	8.5
Floriferousness	11.4
Habit of Inflorescence	10.7
Total	77.7

420 *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Ian Mackay' HCC

Measurements

Flower	**V - 33 mm**	**W - 34 mm**
Petal	**L - 18 mm**	**W - 6 mm**
Sepal	**L - 20 mm**	**W - 12 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 20 mm**	**W.- 8 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 17 mm**	**W.-11.5mm**
No. Flowers -	**48**	**No. Buds- 0**
No. Inflorescence	**15**	

Length Inflorescence 152 mm
Owner - Peter & Sheryl Adams
Photographer Peter Adams

RESULTS

Shape	19.25
Colour	16
Size	11.4
Substance & Texture	7.5
Floriferousness	10.16
Habit of Inflorescence	10.9
Total	75.23

421 *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Doug Hilton' HCC

Measurements

Flower	**V - 33 mm**	**W - 32 mm**
Petal	**L - 18 mm**	**W - 10 mm**
Sepal	**L - 16 mm**	**W - 8 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 19 mm**	**W.- 8 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 15 mm**	**W.- 9 mm**
No. Flowers -	**80**	**No. Buds- 0**
No. Inflorescence	**19**	
Length Inflorescence	**mm**	

Owner - Peter & Sheryl Adams
Photographer Peter Adams

RESULTS

Shape	19.25
Colour	16
Size	11.4
Substance & Texture	7.5
Floriferousness	10.16
Habit of Inflorescence	10.9
Total	76

422 *Dendrobium* Yarra Glen 'Exuberance' HCC

Measurements

Flower	**V - 48 mm**	**W - 53 mm**
Petal	**L - 28 mm**	**W - 10 mm**
Sepal	**L - 24 mm**	**W - 7 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 30 mm**	**W.- 10 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 18 mm**	**W.- 10 mm**
No. Flowers -	**65**	**No. Buds- 0**
No. Inflorescence	**4**	
Length Inflorescence	**mm**	

Owner - Peter & Sheryl Adams
Photographer Peter Adams

RESULTS

Shape	19.2
Colour	16.4
Size	12
Substance & Texture	7.5
Floriferousness	10.6
Habit of Inflorescence	10.6
Total	76.3

423/4 *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *blackdownense* 'Plumes' FCC/ACC

Measurements

Flower	**V - 44 mm**	**W - 41 mm**
Petal	**L - 26 mm**	**W - 3 mm**
Sepal	**L - 28 mm**	**W - 10 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 28 mm**	**W.- 8 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 13 mm**	**W.-5.5 mm**

No. Flowers - 610 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 9
Length Inflorescence 410 mm
Owner - Peter & Sheryl Adams
Photographer Peter Adams

RESULTS Shape 22

Colour	17.4
Size	12.4
Substance & Texture	8.4
Floriferousness	13.2
Habit of Inflorescence	12.8
Total	86.2
ACC points	84.08

425 *Dendrobium* Australian Ginger 'Denistone Fairy Dancer' AM

Measurements

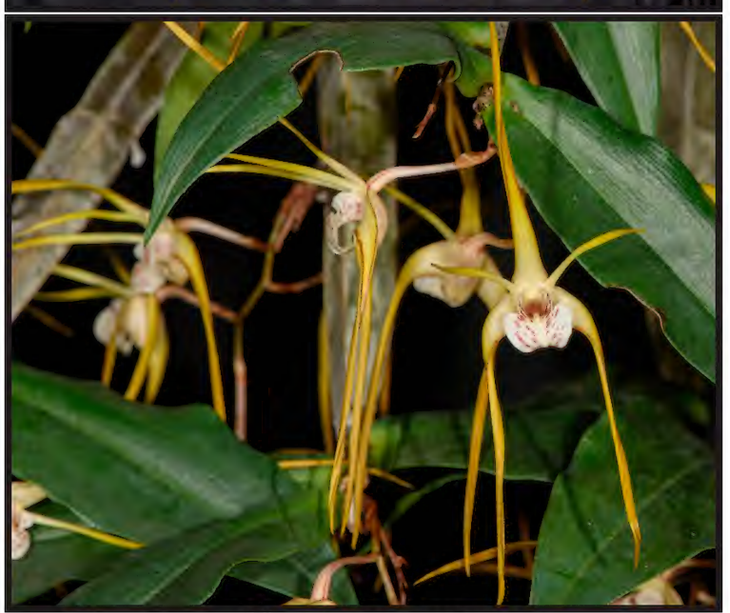
Flower	**V - 26 mm**	**W - 42 mm**
Petal	**L - 24 mm**	**W - 6 mm**
Sepal	**L - 22 mm**	**W - 6 mm**
Dorsal	**L.-22 mm**	**W.- 6 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 23 mm**	**W.-9 mm**

No. Flowers - 256 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 60
Length Inflorescence 75 mm
Owner: David Hemmings
Photographer David Hemmings

RESULTS Shape 2.86

Colour	16.93
Size	12.07
Substance & Texture	8.43
Floriferousness	12.79
Habit of Inflorescence	12.29
Total	84.36

426/7 *Dendrobium tetragonum* var. *melaleucaphilum* 'Denistone Gold' AM/ACC



Measurements

Flower	**V - 82 mm**	**W - 33 mm**
Petal	**L - 25 mm**	**W - 2.5 mm**
Sepal	**L - 47 mm**	**W - 3 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 48 mm**	**W.- 3 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 9 mm**	**W.-10 mm**

No. Flowers - 187 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 46
Length Inflorescence 25 mm
Owner: David Butler
Photographer Bill Dobson

RESULTS

Shape	22
Colour	17.4
Size	12.4
Substance & Texture	8.4
Floriferousness	13.2
Habit of Inflorescence	12.8
Total	81.36
ACC points	81.57

428 *Dendrobium* Australian Sheenamere 'Tangello' AM

Measurements

Flower	**V - 56 mm**	**W - 45 mm**
Petal	**L - 24 mm**	**W - 5 mm**
Sepal	**L - 29 mm**	**W - 8 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 32 mm**	**W.- 8 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 12 mm**	**W.-9 mm**

No. Flowers - 132 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 18
Length Inflorescence 200 mm
Owner: David Hemmings
Photographer Bill Dobson

RESULTS

Shape	20
Colour	17.21
Size	12.04
Substance & Texture	8.07
Floriferousness	12.48
Habit of Inflorescence	11.27
Total	80.96

429 *Dendrobium* Australian Sheenamere 'Denistone Sunset' AM

Measurements		
Flower	**V - 55 mm**	**W - 42 mm**
Petal	**L - 21 mm**	**W - 6 mm**
Sepal	**L - 26 mm**	**W - 8 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 33 mm**	**W.- 8 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 14 mm**	**W.- 8 mm**

No. Flowers - 190 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 10
Length Inflorescence 230 mm
Owner: David Hemmings
Photographer Bill Dobson

RESULTS	
Shape	20
Colour	17.21
Size	12.04
Substance & Texture	8.07
Floriferousness	12.48
Habit of Inflorescence	11.27
Total	82.14

430 *Dendrobium* Gundy Moon 'Bursting' AD

Measurements		
Flower	**V - 50.9 mm**	**W - 39.5 mm**
Petal	**L - 22.9 mm**	**W - 5.7 mm**
Sepal	**L - 23.9 mm**	**W - 7.2 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 25.6 mm**	**W.- 6.7 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 13.1 mm**	**W.- 10.5 mm**

No. Flowers - 247 No. Buds- 0
No. Inflorescence 13
Length Inflorescence 247 mm
Owner: Jody Cutajar
Photographer Jody Cutajar

RESULTS	
Shape	N/A
Colour	N/A
Size	N/A
Substance & Texture	N/A
Floriferousness	N/A
Habit of Inflorescence	N/A
Total	N/A

431 *Dendrobium* Dingadee Gold ‘Maya’AM

	Measurements	
Flower	**V - 59.5 mm**	**W - 38.5 mm**
Petal	**L - 24.2 mm**	**W - 6 mm**
Sepal	**L - 29.5 mm**	**W - 14.5 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 32 mm**	**W.- 9.5 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 11 mm**	**W.- 6 mm**
No. Flowers -	**59**	**No. Buds- 0**
No. Inflorescence	**4**	
Length Inflorescence	**320 mm**	
Owner: Carole Barnett		
Photographer	**Jody Cutajar**	

RESULTS	
Shape	19.43
Colour	16.14
Size	11.86
Substance & Texture	7.64
Floriferousness	10.64
Habit of Inflorescence	11.00
Total	76.71

432/433 *Dendrobium tetragonum* ‘Jess’AM/ACC

	Measurements	
Flower	**V - 57 mm**	**W - 38.5 mm**
Petal	**L - 20 mm**	**W - 1 mm**
Sepal	**L - 29 mm**	**W - 3 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 32 mm**	**W.- 4.2 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 7 mm**	**W.- 7 mm**
No. Flowers -	**170**	**No. Buds- 6**
No. Inflorescence	**6**	
Length Inflorescence	**30 mm**	
Owner: David Butler		
Photographer	**Jody Cutajar**	

RESULTS	
Shape	20.31
Colour	17.06
Size	11.37
Substance & Texture	7.56
Floriferousness	12.5
Habit of Inflorescence	12.18
Total	80.98
ACC Total	82.06

434 *Dendrobium* De Pablo 'Rain-forest Mist'AM

Measurements

Flower	**V - 30 mm**	**W - 47 mm**
Petal	**L - 28 mm**	**W - 5 mm**
Sepal	**L - 25 mm**	**W - 5 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 30 mm**	**W.- 5 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 15 mm**	**W.- 7 mm**
No. Flowers -	**390**	**No. Buds- 19**
No. Inflorescence	**130**	
Length Inflorescence	**35 mm**	
Owner: Barry Moore		
Photographer	**John Klepetko**	

RESULTS

Shape	20.80
Colour	16.8
Size	12.9
Substance & Texture	8.4
Floriferousness	12.8
Habit of Inflorescence	12.8
Total	84.5

435/6 *Dendrobium* Australian Deep Purple 'Deep Purple' AM/ACC

Measurements

Flower	**V - 25 mm**	**W - 38 mm**
Petal	**L - 25 mm**	**W - 4 mm**
Sepal	**L - 24 mm**	**W - 4 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 27 mm**	**W.- 4.5 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 14 mm**	**W.- 7 mm**
No. Flowers -	**480**	**No. Buds- 0**
No. Inflorescence	**120**	
Length Inflorescence	**45 mm**	
Owner: David Hemmings		
Photographer	**John Klepetko**	

RESULTS

Shape	20.2
Colour	17.6
Size	11.4
Substance & Texture	7.6
Floriferousness	13.4
Habit of Inflorescence	13
Total	83.2
ACC total	83.3

437 *Dendrobium gracilicaule* 'Big Jim' ACC

Measurements

Flower	**V - 15 mm**	**W - 20 mm**
Petal	**L - 10 mm**	**W - 3.5 mm**
Sepal	**L - 10 mm**	**W - 5.5 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 11 mm**	**W.- 6 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 5.5 mm**	**W.- 5 mm**

No. Flowers - 612 No. Buds- 41
No. Inflorescence 36
Length Inflorescence 105 mm
Owner: Barry Moore
Photographer John Klepetko

RESULTS

Shape	NA
Colour	NA
Size	NA
Substance & Texture	NA
Floriferousness	NA
Habit of Inflorescence	NA
Total	83

438/9 *Dendrobium teretifolium* 'Tassie Shane'AM/ACC

Measurements

Flower	**V - 40 mm**	**W - 58 mm**
Petal	**L - 37 mm**	**W - 0.5 mm**
Sepal	**L - 35 mm**	**W - 2.5 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 33 mm**	**W.- 2.5 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 13 mm**	**W.- 6 mm**

No. Flowers - 1170 No. Buds- 9
No. Inflorescence 130
Length Inflorescence 110 mm
Owner: David Hemmings
Photographer John Klepetko

RESULTS

Shape	20.6
Colour	17.3
Size	12.8
Substance & Texture	8.2
Floriferousness	13.3
Habit of Inflorescence	13
Total	84
ACC Total	84.2

440 *Dendrobium linguiformе* ‘Susanna’ ACC

Measurements		
Flower	**V - 18 mm**	**W - 17 mm**
Petal	**L - 18 mm**	**W - 1.3 mm**
Sepal	**L - 14 mm**	**W - 1.6 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 17 mm**	**W.- 2 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 18 mm**	**W.- 3.5 mm**
No. Flowers -	**480**	**No. Buds- 0**
No. Inflorescence	**30**	
Length Inflorescence	**72 mm**	
Owner: Istvan Ficker		
Photographer	**John & & Andrew Locke**	

RESULTS	
Shape	NA
Colour	NA
Size	NA
Substance & Texture	NA
Floriferousness	NA
Habit of Inflorescence	NA
Total	75.3

441/2 Plectorrhiza tridentata ‘Bruce George’ AM/ACC

Measurements		
Flower	**V - 6.5 mm**	**W - 10.6 mm**
Petal	**L - 5 mm**	**W - 1.9 mm**
Sepal	**L - 4 mm**	**W - 2 mm**
Dorsal	**L.- 4 mm**	**W.- 2.3 mm**
Labellum	**L.- 2.8 mm**	**W.- 4.7 mm**
No. Flowers -	**253**	**No. Buds- 1**
No. Inflorescence	**45**	
Length Inflorescence	**85.2 mm**	
Owner: David Knight		
Photographer	**Jody Cutajar**	

RESULTS	
Shape	21
Colour	16.6
Size	12
Substance & Texture	8.2
Floriferousness	12.3
Habit of Inflorescence	12.5
Total	82.7
Total ACC	82.63

ANOS Groups and Societies

Current contact details can be found at

anos.org.au or in the individual group website.

Queensland

ANOS Beenleigh Inc.

ANOS Kabi Inc.(Brisbane)

ANOS Mackay and District ANOS

Townsville Inc.

Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba Inc.

New South Wales

ANOS Central Coast

ANOS Far North Coast Inc.

ANOS Illawarra

ANOS Macarthur and District

ANOS Mid-North Coast

ANOS Newcastle Inc.

ANOS Sydney Inc.

ANOS Warringah Inc.

Victoria

ANOS Geelong Inc.

ANOS Melbourne Suburbs Group Inc.

ANOS Victoria Inc.

South Australia

Native Orchid Society of South Australia Inc.

Western Australia

ANOS Western Australia Inc.

New Zealand

ANOS New Zealand Native Orchid Group

Den. Fantasy Land 'Sweetie' HCC/ANOS 2022 Grower C. & L. Duffy Aspley Orchid Society's May Show Champion Australian Native (Species or Hybrid), Champion Specimen and Reserve Champion Photo: Roslyn Capell

Dendrobium bigibbum var. *bigibbum* - Photo: Roslyn Capell